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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1897-EIGHT PAGES.

Fast and Furious Campaign Being Conducted.

TURKS FIGHT LIKE DEMONS

Importance of the Capture of Milouna Pass.

GREEK VICTORIES ELSEWHERE

The War Between Turkey and Greece Promises to Be a Short One-On the West Coast and Frontier the Greeks Are Carrying Everything Before Them and Making a Victorious Invasion of the Enemy's Country-On the Other Hand the Capture of Milouna Pass by the Turks Involves Great Peril to the Greek Cause-The Greek Situation Has, However, Been Greatly Improved by the Successini Invasion of Epirus by Col. Manes and an Attack From Reveni Upon Edhem Pasha's Forces by Gen. Smolenitz, The Turkish Commander-In-Chief Was Surprised and Narrowly Escaped Being Taken Prisoner.

London, April 19 .- Although scarcely more than forty-eight hours have elapsed since the declaration of war, a crisis seem to be close at hand in the fast and furious campaign between the Greek and Turkish armies. The newildering succession of events nlong the whole line of the frontier. demonstrates, first of all, that war hereafter wal be a matter of days instead of | from its objective. months. The situation at the present moment roughly spenking is this:

On the west coast and the frontier of Epirus, the Greeks are carrying everything before them, and are making a victorious invasion of the enemy's country. The Milogua Pass, which is considered the key of Largest, and the Greek positions there and at other points in Tuessaly are in the that the Turkish successes of yesterday cause. The loss of Larissa means an open and unless the Turkish advance is speedily and decisively encoked, the Greeks will have little to hope for.

It is already argued in London that Gerece must retrieve today's disaster by some such desperate venture as attempt-Greeks, although they are outnumbered at most points, are behaving with no less valor and fury.

It is important, before describing the military events of the day, to indicate the bearing of the situation toward that mighty eventuality-universal war-which Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour and other European statesmen have been telling the world for months would surely come if what we are now witnessing should happen

followers now pretend that this alarm was justified, or that the war will probably spread beyond the two countries involved The point principally debated by Europe today is. Has war between Turkey and Greece been permitted to break out by the combinance of one or more of the powers; or has it come despite the best efforts of the concert of Europe to preserve peace? The best judgment in this matter still is that Emperor William is chiefly responsible for the Sultan's declaration of war, after he had become convinced that the powers were unwilling to continue to act as his full allies against Greece in the matter of Crete. It is generally expected that all the powers will take a position of genuine neutrality in a few days at least The London Gazette tomorrow will an nomice the usual neutral attitude of Great

In regard to itself, the situation is peculiar and there is no definite indication of what the powers will do. It is an un doubted fact that the greatest peril to European peace would lie in Greek success in the present conflict. It is admitted in the opinions telegraphed to London tonight, even from Vienna and Berlin, that the fullure of the Turks in their war with Greece would mean the immediate doom of the ottoman Empire. That, and that alone, is recognized as the probable cause of a genuine war. It is likewise admitted that Europe will not allow the defeat of Greece to result in any territorial penalties. It is unnecessary to explain further why the peace at any price people of Europe are praying for the success of the Turks.

The final test of the practical value of the concert of Europe will probably come In a few days. It is, of course, trying to localize the struggle. The chief question is whether it will be able to bring its ponderous power to bear in time to prevent the struggle going too far. Those who believe that the inaction of the concert during the past fortnight was due to a dep dlock, take a gloomy view of the outlook. Those who are confident that the present blood-letting was tacitly agreed upon as a necessary outlet to the pent-up passions of the East conveniend so disaster for Europe I that hour credited Edem Pasha with pos- The latest dispatches from both sides

at large. It is impossible to indicate which judgment is the sounder. There is a certain amount of relief felt in London over the break in the tension that existed dur

The political situation will now b clear, and the Liberal party will bring every possible influence to bear to compe the government to adopt a strong anti-Turkish policy, and there will undoubtedly be great pressure in the same direction from within the Conservative power, now that these is no longer reason for silence for fear of provoking war. The Liberals hope for the decisive lead of Mr. Gladstone, and even expect, if Prime Min ister Salisbury does noy yield, to be able to bring the matter before Parliament and the country in such a manner as to force a ministerial crisis.

THE GREEKS IN EPIRUS. Surprise Edhem Pasha by Taking

Him in the Rear. Athens, April 19.- The crossing of the river Arakphos by the Greek army, mm bering 25,000 men, under Col. Manos, was attended by severe fighting. The Greek artillery batteries did great execution. The Greek force is now in Epirus.

At Ravent, northwest of Lacissa, Ethen Pasha, with a Turkish force, is being closely pressed by a Greek army number ing 14,000 under command of Gen. Smo enitz, ex-minister of war.

Edhem Pasha barely escaped being taken prisoner. He planned to force the Pass of Reveni to enter the Plains of Larissa, cutting off the retreat of the Greek army with his cavalry, and take Larissa without resistance, but was frustrated by Gen Smelentz

Capt. Tagarde, who was wounded at falling into the hands of the enemy.

TURKS REPULSED AT REVENL A Greek Brigade Rapidly Advancing

Athens, April 19 - A dispatch sent from Larissa at 5 p m, today says that th Turkish attack on Reveni has been finally

A Greek brigade, which is advancing upon Damasi, is already in Turkish territory and only an hour and a half's march

vancing for the purpose of cutting off the Turks, who are reported to be retreating in disorder

has made an official reply to the Turkish Turks, on the other hand, have explored | note handed to him Saturday by Assim Bey, the Turkish minister, who was on that doe recalled from his post by the Porte. M. Skouzes rebuts the charge made by gravest danger. It is impossible to deny | Turkey that Greece was responsible for the war. He declares that during the last and today involve great peril to the Greek days preceding the declaration of the way the Turkesh army repeatedly committed roud to Voic, and eventually to Atliens, aggressive acts. He instances the couflict at the post at Prophete Elias on March 28, in regard to which Greece vigorously protested on March 30. M. Skonzes then refers to the assault by Turks upon the neutral position at Analypsis, and adds that before Assim Bey notified the governing to force the Dardanelles, but all ac- ment of the rupture of diplomatic relations Skouzes, shows that the responsibility for the consequences which might arise from so grave a state of things can in no Way rest upon Greece.

HARD FIGHTING GOING ON. The Greeks' Desperate Attempts to Regain Gritzovali.

Athens, April 19.-Crown Prince stantine, the commander in chief of the Greek forces, has left his headquarters at Larissa and gone to Tymavo, whence he will go to Reveni, which is not far discant from Tymavo.

Prince Nicholas, the third son of King George, who is in command of a batters of artillery, is understood to be at Tyrnavo. The Mastrapa brigade, according to ad-

vices received here, has been attempting since noon to regain Gritzovall. As yet they have not been successful. There was desperate fighting and the loss on both sides is said to have been very heavy.

The loss of Milouna Pass and Gritzov: is ascribed to the numerical superiority of the Turkish force and also to the fact that the Greek soldiers were greatly fatigued

Loss of Milouna Pass.

of Milouna Pass and Gritzovali caused proupon public opinion here until the Gree-

King George has expressed himself as being thoroughly satisfied with the operations of the Greek commanders thus far and with the courage and discipline of the

START FOR JANINA. Greeks Will Attempt to Carry It

of Greeke started today for Janina, the capital of Epirus, with the idea of capturing the city by assault.

TURKS POSSESS THE PASS. Greeks Said to Have Recaptured

Several Positions. ceived in London from any source in the vicinity of the critical position in Milouna Pass of later date than 9 o'clock last night. Dispatches sent from the Turkish side at

ing the past two months.

Gritzovali, shot himself in order to avoid

Toward Revent.

Gen. Mayroyemichalis' division is ad

M. Skouzes, minister of foreign affairs,

JOY SUCCEEDS GRIEF.

The Reveni Success Counterbalan

Athens, April 19 - The news of the loss found distress and had a painful effect victory at Reveni became known, when there was a complete revulsion of feeling, and the wildest enthusiasm took the place of the despondency that had previously

Arta, Epirus, April 19.-A strong force

London, April 20. - No news has been re

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

session of the pass and all the commanding points. Dispatches from Athens, dated Monday afternoon, assert that the Greeks have recaptured two or three positions, but no details are given.

EDHEM PASHA'S PLAN. He Intended to Force Revenl and Enter Larissa Plain.

London, April 19 .- A dispatch from Athens to the Daily News says it was the plan of Edhem Pasha, the Turkish ommander-in-chief, to force Reveni and enter the Plain of Larissa, cutting off the retreat of the Greeks with cavalry, and thus capture the city of Larissa without opposition. The Greeks, after repulsing the attack, pursued the Turks as far as Damasi. It is reported in Athens that 7,000 Turks were killed or wounded.

RESERVES ORDERED FORWARD.

To Strengthen the Regiments That Have Fallen Back.

Larissa, April 19.-This afternoon the Greek troops that had hitherto been held in reserve were ordered to the front to strengthen the regiments which fell back after the reverses to the Greek arms at Gritzovali and Milouna Pass. The greater part of the Mastrapa Brigade has gone to Mati, to assist in holding the pass there, The remainder, in conjunction with the Dimopoulo Brigade, is sustaining on at

tack between Bonghazi and Tyrnavo. The Greeks still hold the positions they aptured at Nezero, and they also fold the Revent Pass. The Greek force at this latter place numbers 14,000 men

THE TURKS CONFIDENT.

Expect to Soon Be in Possession

of Larissa. London, April 19.-A dispatch to the Movning Post from Elassona, Maccolonia, which was filed at 10 o'clock topicht gives a description of the prolonged strug gie between the Turkish and Greek Sacco in Milouna Pass, and adds: "I think we shall be in Larissa temorrow."

A PANIC IN SALONICA.

Inhabitants Fear an Attack From the Greek Fleet.

Salenica, April 19.-A panic prevails mong the residents of this city and as many as can do so are fleeing into the interior The cause of the alarm is the belief that Salonica will be the next place to be attacked by the Greek fleet, and the city is without any practical means of defense against the Grecian warships.

An order has been issued forbidding the departure of vessels from the gulf, as it is delieved that should any of them attempt to go out they would be captured by the Greek warships, which are craising in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, of which the Gulf of Salonica is an extension

THE BLOCKADE OF CRETE.

Greek Government Insisted That It Should Be Raised.

Athens, April 15 .- It is reported here that

the Greeks have occupied Preveza The Greek government has sent a note to the powers, protesting that inasmuc as Greece and Turkey are at war a continuance of the blockade of Crete is a violation of neutrality. It is said that the Turks have killed the Greek firegulars who were recently captured at some of the points on the frontier.

WHO BEGAN THE WAR?

Confusing Conflict of Evidence

London, April 19.- The question of on which side the war began was holly con tested today. The threats of the powers to hold the aggressor responsible will probably prove ineffectual. The conflict of evidence is confusing, and if an attempt should ever be made to investigate the matter it would settle nothing. Even Turkey's declaration of war was not such

in explicit terms. It was merely an assertion that Greece had established a state of war, and the Turkish government intended to so interpret it. There is no doubt that Turkish troops were the first who openly crossed the line The previous Greek aggressions were all unofficial, although the Turks assert that they were led by Greek officers

In order to weigh intelligently the news from the front it should be explained that the dispatches from the correspondents on the Turkish side have thus far not been subject to the censor, and that messages from Greece, for the past four days, have been severely revised.

agree that a decisive battle would be fought Monday, but up to 5 o'clock this (Tuesday morning, not a word concerning any en gagement of the kind had been received.

MUST LEAVE CREIE. The Porte Orders the Greeks Out

of the Island. Canea, April 19 .- Placards bearing the signature of the governor of the island have been issued, notifying the Greeks to leave the island in fifteen days in accordance with the orders of the Porte. This is regarded as annulling the scheme of the powers for the establishment of an autonomous gov

ernment in Crete. GREEKS BOMBARD VIGLA.

Re-enforcements Coming and They Will Probably Capture the Town. Athens, April 19 - A dispatch received here from Turnavo, north of Larissa, dated last evening, says that fighting had been going on at Boughari since yesterday morning. The Greeks had captured two Turkish posts, but they were afterward retaken by the Turks.

A Greek battery was stationed on Turk-ish ground, and began bombarding Vigis, a Turkish stronghold. The Turks replied to hold their ground, despite the loss of a large number of men. The Greeks are being re-enforced, and it is now likely that they will capture the town of Vigla, and drive the Turks back.

The Greek chamber of deputies adjourned at 2 o'clock this afternoon, after voting sures which the government asked.

FRANCE'S POSITION DEFINED. Her Present Policy of Non-Intervea-

tion Not to Be Medified. Paris, April 19.-President Faure preided over a cabinet council held today to consider the position of France in view of

the outbreak of war between Turkey and After some discussion it was decided net to modify France's present policy of non-intervention. The French embassy at Constantinople has been authorized to vance upon that town will bring about take the Greek Catholics now in Turkey general uprising of the innabitants, wire

NEW YORK GREEKS EXCITED. They Think Prince Constantine Will

Repel the Turks. New York, April 19.—Excitement is high today among the Greeks here, owing to the gravity of the eastern crisis. The sink-ing of the Macedonia in the Gulf of Arta yesterday by the Turks is denounced by Greek leaders on the lower East Side as gross violation of the treaty of Berlin, which, they say, prohibited the Turks

from erecting batteries at Preveza, near the entrance to the Gulf of Arta. James Patterson and John Pappas, lead ers of the local Greek colony, say Prince Constantine is fully expable of successfully combatting the attacks of Edhem Pasha should the latter decide to move upon La rissa with his army of 10,000 Turks.

Over the scarlet banner of Turkey float ed the blue and white bars of the royal standard of Greece in the Partheton restaurant, in Rooseveit street, today. the tables, drawing at the hookahs and sipping coffee, sat groups of Greeks Newspapers containing accounts of the clash at arms between the Greeks and Turks were scattered about. The portraits of the royal family of Greece wor. draped with the Greek flag, Intertwided with the Stars and Stripes. Over the bung a banner bearing this device: " Eis

ta Sunora." The men looked determined and resolute They had agreed that as many as could raise the money would leave for the seat

of war by the next steamship, and they saw no need for argument. New York, April 19 -It was said that possibly 200 men would sail on Saturday to enlist. Preparations are already making among the prominent Greeks for the formation of an organization that is in-tended to render material aid to the

mother country. Special services will be held in the orthodox Greek church for the success of the Christian forces.

CALLS IT CHILD'S PLAY. Chefik Bey Thinks the Greeks Will Soon Be Whipped.

New York, April 19 - At the office of the Turkish consul general here all was as quiet and serene today as if war were unheard of. Cherik Bey, the consul gen-eral, received a telegram from Moustapha Bey, the Turkish minister at Washington. This is a copy:

"Our foreign minister informs me that Hellenic troops acting against the law of nations, have, without any provocation, crossed the frontier at different points and by the opening of hostilities, the relations between the two countries have been The commander-in-chief of the imperial forces on the frontier has re ceived orders to take such steps as are necessary to defend our rights and terri tories. The minister at Athens and all the consul agents in Greece have been

ordered to leave the country."
"That is all the official news I have re "What do you think will be the result of "Oh," said the consul-general, "it is

35,000,000. It may be two days, two weeks, two months, I do not know. We will win, 'and Chefik Beystretched his arms out and smiled again. "But do you not think the Greek navy is superior to the Sultan's?" Chefik Bey smiled again, showing his be outiful white teeth and said, between the

nothing-child's play, mere child's play,

little Greece, two, three millions; Turkey

putts of his cigarette: "The Hellenes - we call them Hellenes, not breeks - they have not paid for their ships vet Oh, no; our navy is much greater that theirs. The Turk—he is a great fighter. The Koran tells us that those that die in sattle go straight to Paradise. They fight

hard. "What effect will the war have upor the Greek residents in Turkey, especially

Constantinople?"
"Oh, most of them-they are Ottom ubeacts. In Constantinople there are per haps two, three or four thousand Greek subjects. In Constantinople there are per get out of the country." But may not the excitement lead to

In an instant Chefik Bey was another He jumped from the couch, and throwing away his eignrette, strode to

"So long as they are quiet the Hellenes witthe letaliste; but if they stir up-haf we kill, like the Armenians, we let them alone, allow them their religion, churches, and schools. They plot they go for our homes, and we kill! We kill! What would you do if the French or English plot for your homes, eh? What would you do? We kill! We are all right. The Turks all right; but when they fight us we kill. If the Greeks are

met, all right. If not, we kill!" The Greek consul general, Demetrius ottack said be had not received any of

ficial news of the war.
"I am not yet ready to believe," said he, that the Turkish army has forced its way through Milouna Pass. If that is so, the situation there is serious. As to the operations in the west, I regard the capture As to the op of Prevers as most important. With that we hold the key to Epirus. From Preveza and Arta is a good highway leading to Junion, the capital of Epirus, and an advance upon that town will bring about a re Greeks, and may end in outflanking The occupation of two townson the Salonic Gulf is important, if true, for if we can cut off Salonica from the Turkish arm

the result will be most disastrous to them." GATLINGS FOR THE GREEKS. A New York Admirer Presents th

National League With Two. New York, April 19 .- An enthusiasti dmirer of Greece today presented two Gatting guns and a quantity of dynamite to Soion Viasto, the New York agent of the Greek National League.

"But I am afraid we cannot get the across the water in time to be of any ser

said Mr. Vlasto today. "I think the war will be a very brief one asting three or four days at the most There is an organized and well disciplined band of soldiers in all Greek towns, ever the smallest ones. They will rise and

take the Turks from the rear. "Over 150,000 Belgian rifles have been shipped into Greece since the beginning of the war, and the Macedenians have prob ably risen by now. Greece-free Greece pall, I grant you; but enslaved Greec is large, and it is the enslaved Greeks wil will end the dominion of the Turks '

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT. The News Received From the Scene

The State Department was very much in evidence yesterday, and Secretary Sherman beard many inquiries as to the the war between Greece and Turkey. To alt he replied that his information was not of a character that placed him in full posses sion of the facts. He made public two cipher dispatches that he had received from Minister Terrell, and after that devoted his time to the study of the situation It was the belief about the State Depart ment that all the information contained it the two cipher dispatches was not given out, and that for diplomatic reasons the

best news was suppressed.

Concerning the dispatches from Ministe Terrell received Sunday by the Secretary the translation given to the press read thus "The Department of State has received: dispatch from the United States minister to Turkey concerning the rupture of friendly relations between that country

and Greece, and the Turkish declaration of

"Mr. Terrell states that the minister from Greece has been informed that he cannot leave before next Wednesday. He is not permitted to communicate by telegraph with the Greek government. There are, perhaps, 40,000 men subjects of Greece in Turkey. All subjects of Greece are re quired to leave Constantinople within fifteen days. The note of the Porte to the foreign powers disclaims any desire for territorial acquisition. The Greek minister informs Mr. Terrell that the Greek

Continued on Second Page.

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SENATE'S SHORT SESSION.

Indian Appropriation Bill Passed.

Tribal Sovereignty Doomed. The Indian appropriation bill, which has oder consideration for several days in the Senate, finally passed that body yes-As passed, the bill terday afternoon. As passed, the bill provides for the slow but practically certain extinguishment of tribal sovereignty Senator Bate of Tennessee fought strongit to weaken these provisions, but failed, many even among those who have been classed as friends of the Indians, rather tran of he United States, opposing his efforts As the bill passed, after January 1 next the United States territorial courts will have original and exclusive jurisdiction over all criminal cases and all civil causes at law or equity. Not only are the Indian courts thus practically abolished, but the authority of their councils is greatly cur tailed by subjecting all their legislation to the approval of the President of the United States.

This important section, which is now about to become a law, provides, that, on and after January 1, 1898, all acts, ordinances and resolutions of any of the five tribes shall be certified immediately o the President and shall not take effect if he disapproves the same. In order to facilitate the expedition of the greatly enlarged volume of business which will flow in epon the court, two additional United States judges were provided by the bill for the Indian Territory and, therefore Judges Springer and Kilgore both wellknown in Washington-will soon have con

The effect of the Indian appropriation till passed yesterday is practically to wipe out the Indian tribal sovereignties after New Year's Day. The interval is given as a period of grace during which the Chick-neaws, Creeks, Choctaws and other In dian tribes in the territory may make terms of peace with the Dawes Indian commission.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Fierce Fight Against the Democratic Proposition.

May Require an Open Semate Vote

to Effect Gorman's Compromise

Arrangement.

The rearrangement of the Senate Cor nittees is still problematic. The Senate Republican caucus yesterday not only faile o take action on the Deaperatic proposi-ion, but developed the liveliest kind of a right against accepting it. The opposition was led by Segntor Chandler, of N shire, and Senator Wilson, of Washington The caucus was in session something over n hour and a half without reaching an kind of an agreement as to when a vote should be taken, or what should be don when the yote was taken. The Republican senators generally seem to regard the called compromise between the Democratisteering Committee and the Republic mittee on committees as a distinct Dens natic victory, but many of them neverthe less favor concurring in the report mad by Senator McMillan, chairman of the con-

mittee on committees, in favor of accepting the compromise arrangement. It is possible, however, that owing to th distinute opposition of a section of the tepublican reembership it will be necessar have a vote in the Senate before th impronise arrangement can be carrie

This leads to discussion of the main ques of whether, on a poil of the Senate the Democrats and their allies can control the body on the question of reorganization It is a close question at best, but it seems Rogether probable that the Democratic proposition can carry on a direct vote in Senate. At present there are forty ators of all other affiliation, and three varancies. It is probable that Senator Kyle will vote with the Republicans, es ally if the Democratic proposition does not corry with it his own elevation to the an of the Committee on Indian Afairs, which is now held by Petligrew, of South Dakota. It seems to be well settled that the Democratic alliance will not make this concession to Kyle, and thus in all tabulations which have been made of the probable vote on reorganization Kyle has been counted with the Republicans. But even with his vote the Republicans have

midican combination. It seems to be a relatively easy matter for the allied opposition forces to adopt the alleged compromise agreement, but if they are driven to a direct vote in the Senate on this question many of the leading Democrats and Populists strongly favor a far more radical proposition. They say that it is just as easy for them to gain omplete control of all the Senate committees, in fact, take charge of the bus ness of the Senate as it is to carry through the caucus arrangement. If they must fight they are strongly in favor of fightng for a more important purpose. If the Republican caucus fails to agree to the Democratic proposition submitted and favorably acted upon by the Republican committee on committees, it is likely that early in May the Senate may be brough to a direct vote on the matter of rearranging Senate committees, which will, in the nature of things, involve a vote on the direct question of the domination of the Senate and the control of its committees. It seems altogether probable that such a vote, if taken, would result in one, and perhaps in three, majority for the Democratic and Populist combination.

only forty-three as against a certain forty-four for the Benocratic-Populist-Silver Re-

GLASSCOCK LEVEE GIVES WAY. The Crevasse Is From 800 to 1,000

Feet Wide. Natchez, April 19.-The first break in the Concordia parish front occurred yesterday morning, when the Glasscock lever gave way. This lever is twenty-three nules below Natchez. After the break started it was impossible to stop it and work on the

mbankment was at once stopped. The catastrophe was not unexpected, all stock and perishable property having been previously removed. Tonight the crevasse is reported to be from 800 to 1,000 feet wide and still caving. This city is fast filling with flood refugees and every effort will be made to care for

them. Baton Rouge, April 19.—The gauge this evening registers twenty-eight feet, a rise of three-tenths in the past twenty-four hours. The torrents rushing through the crevasses in Madison and Concordia

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ASSASSINATED SICK CUBANS

ONE CENT.

An Atrocious Crime Committed by Spanish Savages.

CRIES FOR MERCY UNHEEDED

Spanish Guerrillas Under the Command of Col. Herrerra Surprised an Insurgent Hospital and Put One Hundred Sick and Wounded Soldiers to the Sword.

Havana, April 19. One of the most shocking illustrations of the savage warfare carried on by the Spaniards in Cuba occurred on the 13th instant, in this province, between the villages of Guanch and Jesus Marin. Lieut Col. Herrerra, at the head of a guerilla force of some two hundred men, surprised a Cuban hospital, in which about one hundred sick and wounded were being treated. Everyone inside of the hospital was killed by the invaders, who did not even spare two old

women who were acting as norses. One of the three wounded persons who hade their escape by creoping, covered with blood, as they were, to a neighboring forest, tells of the massacre in a letter to a friend in Havana

"It was about II o'clock in the mooning, when a shot from our outposts re-vealed to us the presence of the Spaniards. lielieving the place was safe from any attack of the enemy, hidden as it was in he forest, the Cuban detachment of zon nen guarding us retired from the bespital threee days ago to take the field. Ten men poorly armed with old carbines. They did rounded to a and backed them to pieces with their muchetes. Ten minutes later they had surrounded us also and began

their massacre of defenseless, wounded men and innocent women. "It is impossible to describe in words horrible scene. Driven out from their couches, my poor fellow sufferers huddled in the middle of the room and cried in vain for mercy. The Spantards answered these thrust their baronets into the bodies of the others. Many died like heroes, fighting with hands and teetn in desperate ageny. Lieut, Mendonza, who only a week ago suf-fered the amputation of a leg, grasped by the hair a Spanish soldier and while another ran him through with his bayonet, he bit the first in the throat, covering him with

blood, both falling together to the ground "A Cuban soldier, a mulatte, mamed Ventura Garcia, who had been in the hospital for more than three months suffering from malaria and who had been wern to a skeleten by his long illness, enatched a rifle out of the hand of his nurderers, and leaping to a corner of the ons, defended his life until he was but y a revolver shot, but not before he had knocked down several of his assettants, f Dona Maria, a good old weman from with no reward and actuated only by religious and humane sentiments. secled on the ground, stretching ber hands upward, and prayed in the moist-of the hornble scene. While she was kneeling thus her head was cut open by a machete, and near her, Anna Varons, a ounger Weman and the assistant of Dona

Maria, was killed also. "My own escape was advacations. This reself under a stretcher which was next one of the doors of the Pospital Upon the stretcher six or seven Cubans wese oticed, to the door and then to the forest where I found Luis Lopez and Julio Fer-nando, who had escaped before me. All he others were killed. From our ph f refuge we saw the Spaniards retire, after

5,000 men to attack the important town of Heiguin, in the province of Santlago de Coba The Spaniards have tried to check as advance, and a big fattle has been fought near Guamo, the Spaniards, comnanded by Gen. Rev.

Advised of the approach of the Spantards Gen. Garcia awaited them in the Gound road, placing seven mines of dynamite in The mines explided premi turely, blowing up only the vanguard of Gen. Rey's column, but the explosion created a panic among the Spaniards, who retreated in confusion in spite of Gen. Rev's efforts to make them advance. Gen. Garcia then attacked the enemy with artiflery and cavalry, and after a storp fight, in which the Spanish loss was very large. Gen. Rey withdrew, entering the town of Guamo in a badly demoralize

Gen. Garcia, instead of attacking Guan proceeded to Manzanile. There is great excitement in Havana about the report of Garcia's advance on Manzaulo. It is said here, that without the help received by the Cubarts from Gen. Roloff's expedition from the United States, such dashing move ments as that of Garcia, would be impossible on the part of the lasurgents.

Gen. Weyler has given orders that the cerrison of Manzantle be reinferced with 2,000 men.

ECHO OF THE HOWGATE CASE. Supreme Court Beeldes That Surety

Probably the last act in connection with the famous Howgate case, based upon his embezziement as distorsing officer of the Signal Service, nearly a score of years ago, was enacted yesterday in the Supreme Court. That tribunal decided that W. H. Moses, of this city, who sas one of the surcties upon his bond at | e time of the arrest, must pay the United States \$12,000, the amount for which he was liable. L. H. Rogers, of New York was Moses co-surety, and judgment against him for the same amount was obtained some time ago.

New Chief of Diplomatic Bureau. Sidney Y. Smith, of the District of Columbia, was appointed chief of the Diplo-matic Bureau of the State Department by Secretary Sherman today. Mr Smith was a fourth-ciass clerk and was promoted to succeed Mr. Themas C. Cridler, who was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Themas T. Keeler, of Pennsylvania, is promoted from second to fourth-class and R. Fred Williams, of Ohio, from first to second-class clerks in the State Department

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